Opposed to "Inflation." The money-bags of New York are awfully opposed to what they style "inflation"-a senseless epithet applied as it is. But it carries with it censure, and it is cunning strategy to dhoun what is not liked by a single word. It saves argument and explanation. The cry of J"mad-dog" will soon end the life of the best of dogs; and there need be no explanation as to why he was killed.

Here are these New York capitalists rais-Ing a bue and cry against "inflation," and at action of such a body. their doors may be laid the reckless dealing in money and the outrageous shaves on money loaned upon collaterals which came near swamping the whole country, themselves included. When the New York callloans, through which the banks had aided following manly declaration: the shavers, were called for, and there was no currency, and house after house suspended, what was done? Why, the New York banks made money, and used it as such. themselves. Was that not "inflation"? And are those people to "inflate" the paper medium when they are in need,-when they must do so or blow up-and must the country, when in a similar strait, be denied all re-

lief from letting out more currency? It is very plain that they think so. The Union is made for their especial picking. They may gamble and may water stocks and shave with the money of the country that for a time gathers there, and keep the finances in perpetual peril; but there must be no means provided for such temporary dling and skinning with other people's mo-ney they are caught, why they manufacture keep it!" [Laughter.] ney they are caught, why they manufacture bank certificates and go on. But there is no relief for the country.

We suspect that the appearance of the long list of New York money-gamblers as petitioners against "inflation" will rather help the cause of the liberal financial system which provides the way for such increase of currency as commerce may demand. Certainly they do not come into court with clean bands. They were the authors of the late panic, and for their single town they made about as much paper money, without the help of Congress, as the sensible finandemands of the country.

Let Congress beware of the wolves and c:pose not the sheep of the rural districts to their merciless raids. The word "inflation" is inapplicable to the proposed measures. There is no idea of any increase except through the rigid and well-guarded laws in relation to national banks. It is impossible that any addition made in that way to the number of paper dollars affoat can diminish their value. Therefore such addition is not inflation as ordinarily understood. It neither weakens nor makes more easily acquirable that currency which now prevails-which is guaranteed by the Government, and which is perfe tly a ceptable to every man within the broad limits of the

Improvement of the City.

That this city must be improved is a necessity that cannot be avoided. Improvements to protect her from injury-from steadily-accumulating obstacles to commerce-are demanded. And other improvements must be forced upon her as a city amongst cities competing for trade and prosperity. Her ways must be easy, her sights pleasant, her means of enjoyment and recreation in keeping with the times in which we

Our river is nearly spanned by a bar that stretches out from the Richmond shore-we have grades that are inadmissible for commerce-and for public enjoyment we have a cemetery! These are points that immediately attract the observation of every practical-minded stranger. And it is not uncommon to hear the remark that God has done everything for Richmond, and her people very little. It has been called "a one-horse town with a burial-ground." The sarcasm might well be suggested by the fact that the citizen's chief recourse for the entertainment of a friend is to take bim to Hollywood. There, indeed, lie some good people, and it may be that we may now, like the potato family, claim that the best of our race are under the ground. But that does not help us along much. We have the opportunity of selecting the finest site for a park. It would in natural beauty excel any park in the Union, we believe. Sooner or later a

We are gratified to learn that the City Council is looking to Shockoe creek with a view to restraining its ravages and its steady ing in repair certain public roads in said action in piling up the bar in the river, county"; declaring a portion of Chappawhich so disfigures it and which threatens our commerce with so much inconvenience. The object is to wall that stream in, and put a liquors on the Sabbath-day. check upon the immense flow of débris from city improvements and washing hills. We beg the Council to make the work complete at once- to put up with no half-way measure, Company. but to continue the work up to a point above which there is no danger.

We are glad that the Council is about to recognize the mandatory law of improvement in one of the points we have enumerated. We have no doubt the City Engineer will present that matter to them in its proper light. When that is once attended to In the spirit of liberality and forecast, we cannot but think it will lead to further measures that a wise and comprehensive spirit of administration will discover to be demanded by the public convenience and the

prosperity of kichmond. A city like Richmond cannot ignore improvements. It must keep up with the times, and emulate the examples around her. That she must incur debt in pursuing this unavoidable policy is unquestionable. It is but right row. that she should. The present generation has no right to deprive itself of improvements. and it has less right to deprive the succeeding ones of them. We must remit to our suc- length by Mr. Allan, of Prince Edward, in for removal or for failure to qualify. Apcessors the improvements and the debt in- opposition to the bill, and by Mr. HUNDLEY curred by them. It is the only way to make in favor of the bill; and also by Messrs. city improvements. They are too vast for THOMAS, KIRKPATRICK, and PRIDEMORE. The one age, and their cost scattered over gene the special order of the day for to-morrow rations falls lightly upon them, while the in- at 121 o'clock. estimable blessings of the public works are never-ending sources of health and joy to

them all. Let the city authorities go to work upon this principle. They will inspire general respect and confidence for Richmond. People will say " Now Richmond is going to be the General Assembly. [Proposes to fix the a city indeed," and the stream of new will steadily increase.

A city debt is nothing if you have the improvements which it represents. The fact fixing the time for the adjournment of the is, the wealth and power of cities may be general Assembly at May 1, 1874.

The wheat is looking better at this season the site for the asylum. This memorial is generally estimated in proportion to their debt.

The wheat is looking better at this season the site for the asylum. This memorial is generally estimated in proportion to their debt.

The wheat is looking better at this season the site for the asylum. This memorial is given by all the leading citizens and taxing leaves of intextenting leaves to micros, labitual and the Southwest Virginia.

The wheat is looking better at this season the site for the asylum. This memorial is signed by all the leading citizens and taxing leaves and leaves

The West Virginia Case. We copy this morning from the Wheeling Register a notice of the outrage just perpetrated by the House of Representatives of Congrees in seating Messre. Davis and HAGANS, of West Virginia. The act is simple rascality, without excuse. An old friend of ours, having read Mr. Nesson's argument in the case, said to us that that alone was enough; they could not in the face of it seat DAVIS and Hagans. "Argument," indeed! What care the Republicans of Congress for "argument?" The body that could deliberately deprive the great State of Kentucky of representation because she elected Democrats has no respect for argument. Reason is unknown amongst the elements controlling the

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.-Upon the question of referring Mr. SUMNER's civil-rights bill to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, made the

"Mr. Ferry said he was glad the bill had been reached. He opposed it heretofore, and was still against it. The subject matter of it was for State police and not for national legislation. For the Federal Government They put forth forty or more millions of to interfere would be a gross violation of the their own promises to pay, and thus saved Constitution of the United States, and so long as he was a senator of the United States he would not sit quietly in his seat and allow the Constitution to be violated without at least having a preliminary examination by a committee."

> Senator Morton, in replying to Senator Morrill's speech against more currency, and after remarking that New England had more than her share and the South and West had sixty millions less than theirs of the eur-

"It reminds me of the story of the boy who had grabbed all the candy, and when the other boys came in and wanted their share increase of currency as may be demanded he entered into an argumest with them, and by commerce. If in their irregular swin- said, 'Now, boys, candy is not good for you

Dr. F. T. STRIBLING .- Our readers know that we are not much given to puffing, but if we were, no man would complain of a personal paragraph complimentary to Dr. STRIBLING, superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum, at Staunton. He is a man whose services to humanity entitle him to the respect and honor of all men. We believe that no man of his day equals him in skill and sagacity in treating and controlling lunaties, and no man has contributed more towards the amelioration of the saddest conciers expect to be sufficient for the present dition of life. Dr. Stribling was here very recently to answer the interrogatories of a legislative committee. His health was good, and he was looking remarkably well. We hope he will be long spared for the good of

We received a letter yesterday written on, two sheets of paper, but on only one page of each sheet. Too many correspondents write on four, and have their letters cast into the waste-basket.

General Assembly of Virginia.

THURSDAY, January 29, 1874. SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS presiding. Prayer by the Rev. Joseph Z. Tyler, of the

Senate bill to extend the time in which the Charlottesville, Stanardsville and Farmville Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company may commence and complete its road, with the amendments proposed by the House of Delegates, was taken up and the amendments agreed to. The bill now goes to the Governor for his approval.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED. A number of House bills were taken up, twice read, and appropriately referred. FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive enclosing a list of the commissioners for Virginia re-

siding in other States; which was tabled and ordered to be printed. Mr. HERNDON, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, reported bills : To amend

section 12 of chapter 187 of the Code of 1873, in relation to offences against person; o authorize the Union Station Methodist church (South) to make a deed of trust on property; in relation to sheriffs' bonds; to amend the Code in relation to the organization of chain-gangs, with the recommendation that it do not pass; an act to prevent pulling and leaving fences down, and of opening and leaving open gates, without permission of the owner; to reënact and amend 27th section of chapter 118 of the Code of 1873, in reference to proof of wills where the witnesses thereto reside beyond the county where the will is offered for probate. Also, a report declaring it inexpedient to legislate on the subject (as it is sufficiently provided for by law) of a resolution as to striking out the word "white" in the first section of chapter 121 of the Code of 1873.

Mr. PRIDEMORE, from the Committee on park will be owned by Richmond, and in General Laws, reported bills: To incorpoour opidion the sooner it is owned by her rate the American and European Land Company; to repeal chapter 89 of the acts of Assembly of the session of 1872-'73 entitled "An act to authorize the Board of Supervisors for Wythe county to contract for keepwamsic creek a lawful fence; to incorporate the town of Gladesville, in the county of Wise; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating

> Mr. CRITCHER, from the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, reported Senate bill to incorporate the Richmond and Transalleghany Narrow-Gauge Railway

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Public Institutions, reported Senate bill to authorize the School Trustees of Stonewall township, in the county of Richmond, out of the proceeds of the dog-tax of 1872 to build one or more school-houses in said

BILLS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED. The following bills, etc., were introduced and appropriately referred:

By Mr. WARD: A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts to the trial of civil cases in which the claim shall not be of greater value or amount than \$200 exclusive of interest.

By Mr. HERNDON: A bill to authorize the churches of Danville to hold property.

On motion of Mr. GRIMSLEY, the senator from Greene (Mr. BEAZLLY) was granted leave of absence for four days from to-mor

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate bill to provide a charter for the city of Petersburg, being the special order of the day, was taken up, and discussed at bill was finally laid on the table, and made

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. House met at 12 M .- Speaker HANGER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Vanderslice. BILLS, &C., INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

toxicated. BROOKS: Memorial from met of the bar of Mecklemburg for an increase of pay of circuit judges. By Mr. STUART: Petition of the cilizens of

the jurisdiction of county courts. By Mr. MAGRUDER: Bill to establish the One Dollar Savings Bank, in the town of Charlottesville. By Mr. Bagwell: Bill to amend and re

Brunswick county praying restoration of

enact sections 6 and 9 and to repeal section 7 of the act approved March 15, 1872, incorporating the New York and Norfolk Railroad Company, &c.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing by law for the cancellation of the State bonds or certifi cates of stock that appeared to belong to the Literary Fund at the formation of the pres ent Constitution. Also, resolution inquiring into the expediency of memoralizing longress to provide by law for returning to this State not less than one-fourth of the year's revenue drawn from its labor and capi

al by way of tax on tobacco. By Mr. A. J. CLARK: Resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the State so as to provide for only one general election each year.

By Mr. Anderson: Resolution inquiring whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the Commonwealth from being sued by individuals in her own courts. By Mr. A. J. CLABK: Bill to amend and

conact section 11 of chapter 7 of the Code of 873, in relation to the transfer of voters. By Mr. McMullan: Resolution inquiring into the expediency of so amending existing laws as to authorize county and township boards to have State, railroad, and other orporation bonds subject to State taxation listed for local purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Governor communicating the names and residences of persons holding appointments from him as commissioners of deeds in other States. [This communication s made in compliance with section 2 of chapter 116 of the Code of 1873.]

JUDGE OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY. Under a suspension of the rules, a concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Brooks, was agreed to fixing Friday the 6th of February, at 1 P. M., for the election of a judge of the county of Dinwiddie, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph S.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES. House bill No. 82, to authorize the Richmond, York Biver and Chesapeake Railroad Company to subscribe to the stock of the Baltimore, Chesarcake and Richmond Steam-

boat Company. House bill No. 83, to amend an act to authorize the Board of Supervisorsafor Craig county to contract for keeping in repair s much of Price's Turnpike road as lies in said ounty, approved March 28, 1873. House bill No. 84, to repeal sections 21

22, 23, and 24 of chapter 172 of the Code of 1873, in relation to parties to suits testifying in their own behalf, with recommenda tion that it do not pass. House bill No. 85, to amend section 16 of chapter 52 of the Code of 1873, for the

more efficient collection of times for failure

to work upon public roads. House bill No. 86, to abolish the office of aid de-camp to the Governor, with recommendation that it do not pass. House bill No. 87, to amend and reënact

section 17 of chapter 23 of the Code of 1873, in relation to aids to the Governor. House bill (engrossed) to amend section 6 of chapter 201 of the Code of 1873, with reference to larceny, with an amendment proposed by the Senate, with recommendaion that the amendment be not agreed to. Amendment rejected. [Goes back to the

Senate. The Committee on Counties, Cities, and Towns reported that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of requiring to property of the State to share in the burden of keeping highways in repair. Agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE were granted to Messis. Branch, Flood, and Bickings for three days each, Rains for five days, and GAINES for six days. [Leave of absence was granted on Wednesday to Mr. SWANN, not to Mr. Hudgins, as reported.]

PARSED. Senate bill No. 33, to amend and reënact ections 14 and 17 of chapter 82 of the Code of

1873, in reference to the examination of luna-Senate bill No. 61, to amend and reënact ections 1 and 6 of an act to incorporate the Norfolk and Princess Anne Turnpike Com-

pany. Approved March 26, 1872. Senate bill No. 57, to incorporate the town of Banister, in the county of Halifax. Motions severally made to reconsider the above bills were rejected, and they now go

to the Governor.

House bill No. 53, to amend and recoact section 11 of chapter 195 of the Code of 1873, in relation to limitation of prosecu-

House bill No. 55, for the relief of sheriffs n the service of civil process in other counies than the one in which they reside. House bill No. 56, to prevent obstruction

to highways. House bill No. 58, to incorporate the Richmond, Craighton, and Hanover Turnpike Company, in the counties of Henrico and

House bill No. 57, to provide for the collection of taxes and county levies in the township of Manchester, Chesterfield county, asses-ed for the year 1873. House bill No. 59, to amend and reenact

section 2 of chapter 173 of the Code of 1873, s to chancery dockets. House bill No. 60, to amend section 2 of chapter 109 of the Code of 1873, in relation

to e-cheators. The above House bills go to the Senate.] House bill No. 5, to amend section 4 of chapter 182 of the Code of 1878, with reference to judgment liens, came up, was read s second time, and the following substitute, proposed by the Committee for Courts of Justice, agreed to: Strike out in the thirty fourth and thirty-fifth lines the words "in damages to any person injured thereby, and insert the words "to a fine of twenty-

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, the bill was then passed by, and a substitute offered by himself ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 36, to validate the reassess ment of lands of Washington county made in 1873, and to authorize the treasurer of said county to retain out of the taxes due the State for 1873, when collected, an amount equal to the excess of taxes due on the lands of said county as assessed in 1870 over the amount that would have been due by the valuation of 1873, and to apply the amount so retained to the payment of county levies. Read a second time, and pending the discussion of an amendment to insert "Clarke ginian. county" after the word " Washington" the House adjourned.

Bills, Etc., that Have Become Laws. The following bills, etc., have become laws since our last report:

An act to amoud and reënact the 9th see tion of an act to incorporate the Insurance and Savings Company of Virginia, passed February 28th, 1866. Approved 29th January, 1874.

An act to amend chapter 157 of the Code of 1873 so as to vacate the office of judge and popular summer resort, and it is exproved 29th January, 1874.

There is a lively controversy going on among some of our Virginia contemporaries in summer, being well througed with visias to which is entitled to the credit of origi- tors during that season. There are resinating the new movement that resulted in dences here that would well grace Fifth avthe election of Governor Walker in 1869 and enne, with all its marble and brownstone secured the political salvation of the State. fronts, and the churches are especially de-The Virginian ought to put in a claim, since | serving of mention. it had about as much to do with originating | What the citizens are earnestly working that change of policy as any journal in the for and most interested in now is to have State, and was certainly among the first, if the proposed new luratic asylum located

Letter from Christiniahurge Correspondence of the Richig CHRISTIANSEURG, VA., January 27, 1874. DANFILLE, VA., January 28, 1874.

Letter from Danvill

week. It turns but that there was consider-

ably more of old tobacco left on hand the 25th of September than was generally sup-

posed. The report from the warehouses is

that the demand for old continues, and that

the market is firm at last week's quotations.

Very common lugs, \$3.50 to \$4; good lugs,

\$4 to \$5; common leaf, \$4.50 to \$6; good

leaf, \$6.50 to \$8.50; common bright, \$12 to

As the trade in tobacco opens, a disposi-

from her waist up and her throat were hor-

mon Council for thirty years, at ten per

pastors in the mean time the income thereof;

Letter from Staunton.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

A sheriff from Illinois arrived here a day

or two ago in search of a young man named

William Key, who had absconded from that

State with \$100. It seems that the gentle-

man with whom he was living, desiring to

pay off his employes, had drawn a check for

\$100, which he gave to this young man to

He drew the money and decamped. Accom-

panied by H. H. Peck, deputy sheriff of Au-

gusta county, the sheriff from Illinois found

Key on yesterday, and took him in charge.

On last Tuesday a man about sixty-five

years of age, a German by birth, and blind

of one eye, was found wandering about the

dered, and was making his way to Rich-

mond. He will be kindly cared for until his

Trade has been very brisk during the

week. The prices for produce have ad-

vanced, and a large quantity of flour has

been sold and shipped to fill orders. One

gentleman from the country came to the

left sold out his wagon, harcess, and four-

horse team for \$670 cash. The purchaser

There is much complaint among the farm-

An Amateur Musical Association has been

organized in our city with the following mem-

bers: G. W. Hewitt, president; Captain Fitz, J. P. Kavenaugh, Adolph Loeb, George

Turner, C. E. Woods, E. W. Whisman, Cap-

tain Spooner, and J. M. Conden. There is

Seventy-four acres of land lying about

three miles west of Staunton has been sold

by G. M. Harrison, commissioner, to R. G.

H. B. Micbie, commissioner, recently sold

1,491 acres of mountain land, lying southwest

From Louise County.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

Among the most important bills yet intro

troduced in the Legislature of the present

session are those referring to pulling and

leaving down fences, and leaving open gates,

and repealing the present fence law. The

writer lives in a community of farmers, and

hears what they say, and knows what they

experience of the unnecessary trouble and

expense attending the effort to be law-

abiding "fencers," and would venture to

assert that there is not one lawful fence in

At a recent meeting of the Green Springs

Farmers' Club a committee was appointed to

prepare resolutions for consideration at the

next upon the "fence question." The tax

imposed in keeping up fences under the

present law is too intolerable to be borne for

the benefits derived in a wholly agricultural

community. We trust that the Legislature

will render useless all resolutions, petitions,

etc., upon this question by repealing at once

(if it can be lawfully done) the present fence

law, and enacting that all animals shall be

restrained by their owners from running at

large to the detriment of crops, without the

Letter from Warrenton.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WARRENTON, VA., January 27, 1874.

Rarely seeing anything in our Richmond

papers regarding this thriving town, I can-

not resist the inclination to send a few lines during a sojourn here. This town, which

is the county-seat of Fauquier, is admirably

and beautifully situated in one of the most

terminus of what is known as the Warren-

veniently accessible to our cities and towns

than six bundred Confederate soldiers.

which proved such a decisive victory.

but presume it is generally known.

In by-gone days "Warrenton Springs,"

From the portico of the "Warren Green'

east of the Blue Ridge.

county voic. It's a pressing necessity.

Louisa county, January 28, 1874.

much musical talent in this association.

wheat crop very seriously.

Binkel, at \$20 per acre.

taenty in the county.

of Waynesboro', for \$2,500.

relatives at Greenup are heard from.

They leave this morning for Illinois.

STAUNTON, January 29, 1874.

Some of the churches have proposed that

cases of theft within the last four days.

\$20. No bright lugs offering.

ribly burned.

their houses of worship.

phaceo trade has been heavy this

The usual quiet of our village has been broken to-day by the occurrence of court which, as usual, brought many of the sovereigns" to the county-seat. Our new county judge (Mr. John Gardner) took his sent to-day for the first time upon the "bench." Though not a lawyer, he is a gentleman of dignity, prompt and accurate as a man of business, and will no doubt do honor to the position he holds. There was no business of general interest coming before his court to-day. Our town has been much enlivened by

tion to steal it is excited. I hear of four the presence of a number of gentlemen from other counties of the Southwest, who Mrs. C. L. Harvey, of whom I have writcame to attend the meeting of the South western Farmers' Association, which held ten, died at Pelham, N. C., on yesterday. The oil in the lamp from which her clothes its sessions here to-day. This Association is were set on fire was not kerosene, as I rea local one, and is distinct from the granges. ported, but "astral oil." A gentleman who It is understood that its objects are simply to promote the improvement of our section came from Pelham yesterday evening rein all that relates to the farmer's proper ports her sufferiogs for eighteen days prework. It has no political planks in its platvious as indescribably intense. Her body form. Major J. Hoge Tyler, of Pulaski, presided to-day, with Mr. Robert Pendle. ton, of Wythe, as scoretary. The Society was addressed by Colonel Grabowski, of they should all join in lending to the Com-Pulaski, and Governor McMullin, of Smyth. Some discussion was had about the establish cent., the \$5,000 of bank stock lately given ment of a periodical for farmers in the them by Mr. George Price. The officers of some of the others have signified their un-Southwest. A committee was appointed to take this matter under consideration and rewillingness to do this-some proposing to hold their share at command, and give their port. Offers were made, I believe, by several parties to publish the organ of the Asothers thinking of expending a part, if not sociation. .

the whole, of their respective shares in add-We have had a little stir in our community ing to the convenience and appearance of lately on the temperance question. A petition, numerously signed, was recently for-There has existed here for some time a feelwarded to the Legislature requesting that it ing that for the next several months at least be made the prerogative of our Town Counthe operation of the Lynchburg and Danville cil to license bar-rooms in future; this with railroad (excuse me from writing that draga view to suppress the bar-rooms. And now gled name) would not be favorable to Danville. I learn that that feeling begins to subthe friends and patrons of the bar, determined to have their say in the matter, are preparing a counter petition to defeat the effort of the sober part of the community to to save them from the curse of alcohol. What the result of the contest will be cannot be foreseen, but it is very certain that something ought to be done, and must be done, to abate the whiskey nuisance in our midst, for it is simply intolerable.

The lecture-goers among us had a treat last week in a lecture by the Rev. William E. Munsey, D. D., of the Methodist church. have cashed for him in a neighboring town. He delivered his lecture on "The Ideal, Art, and Music." The Doctor is recovering his health rapidly, and it is hoped will soon be able to resume his place in the pulpit. He is certainly a man of real genius.

Next week the Rev. T. W. Hooper, of Lynchburg, will favor us with his two lectures on "What I Saw in Europe." They are said to be highly entertaining and instructive.

city, and was evidently of unsound mind. Business here is still dull and no money to He was tolerably well dressed and wore an be had. Many predict that it will be the case office gown over his coat. The city police until the crops of the present year are hartook him in charge and lodged him in the vested. There is, they say, nothing here to jul to await for information regarding him. bring money to our country. It is certainly From a telegram sent to Mr. Bumpus, of Lexington, and forwarded to the police true that business is deplorably dull and here, it turns out that the old gentleman is money searcer than ever before, but as to the from Greenup, Ky., whence he had wan- rest this deponent saith not. MONTGOMERY.

> From Craig County. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] NEWCASTLE, VA, January 24, 1874. Times are very dull with us just now, and

greenbacks are not so numerous but that

we know how to dispose of all we have.

city with a load of produce, and before he The election of LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WITHERS meets with the hearty approval of this secwas the Terra-Cotta and Porcelain Comtion of the State. We feel that in him we have a man in whom are united the rare qualities of ability, purity, energy, and deers that the recent sudden changes from votion to principle-a gentleman eminently warm to very cold weather have injured the fit to fill a seat once occupied by Giles, Rives, and Hunter-a statesman whom Vir

ginia would have been proud to honor in her palmiest days. Quite a number of horses are leaving this county for the eastern markets, for which we expect to realize a few shiners; and it is exactly what we need, for they say "it is what makes the mare go."

We have been blessed with a very fair winter thus far-very little severe freezing as

The people of this section are looking with considerable interest to some action by the Legislature respecting our system of COUNTY COURTS.

We would be pleased to see them enjoy ing the same jurisdiction which they enjoyed prior to the injudicious action by our last Legislature. To merge all the civil business of a county in the Circuit Court necessarily postpones the remedy in a multitude of suits which would never go beyond the County Court.

From Bath County.

[Correspondence of the Elehmond Dispatch ] Millbono' Springs, January 26, 1874. Our county lost one of its most estimable citizens on the 10th of this month - William H. McDonald. He was paralyzed, and fel from his horse near Cloverdale. Drs. Me Cutchen and Hopkins were sent for, and did all that could be done. Medical skill could not save him. He leaves a wife and many friends to mourn their loss. He was clerk of this county, though not the acting one. At our last court Judge Myers appointed C. R. McDonald, a brother of the deceased, clerk pro tempore. This was a very judicious selection, as he has acted as clerk since the war and held the office for twelve years before

the war. The Panther Gap Iron Company have commenced building on the farm purchased loss of time in submitting it to township or of Dr. James B. Coyner. From all accounts there is plenty of ore in the neighborhood.

> The B'nat B'rith Convention-Letter from a Richmond Delegate.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] CHICAGO, January 24, 1874. Thinking it may be of some interest to many of your readers to know something of the proceedings of the Grand Convention of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, I have concluded to drop you a line. Your corre spondent left Washington on Tuesday night healthful sections of our State, and is the at 9:38, and in thirty-six hours, without ton branch of the Virginia, Midland and change of cars, was landed in this city. To Great Western railroad, thus making it conone who has never visited the place, but who has heard of the great fire that occurred two years ago, it seems impossible to believe I was much impressed with the beautiful that where the magnificent business-houses monument erected in memory of the Couprincely dwellings, and grand hotels now federate dead by the Warrenton ladies. This stand was then one mass of ruins.

The buildings are of the finest order, and bears very appropriate inscriptions, and was scarcely a vacant lot remains. The hotels made in Richmond, reflecting much credit on the gentlemen who did the work. In this are equal if not superior to any in the castern cemetery lie buried the remains of more cities. The Grand Pacific, just completed, is immense, and furnished in grand style. In the court house is to be seen a large I visited yesterday a magnificent billiardand valuable oil-painting of the late Chief-Justice Marsball, which has been pronounced room (Brunswick's), just opened, with twenty-two tables; and it may appear incredible to some of your readers, but the rept for the hall is \$11,000 per annum. The a most striking portrait of this eminent Vir-Sherman House is the headquarters of the Hotel here General Kemper "opened the delegates to the Convention-situated on ball" and fired the first gun of the campaign Clark street directly opposite the place of meeting for the Convention. It is a firstclass hotel, and the proprietors are using Colonel John S. Mosby and ex-Governor Smith (Extra Billy), both familiar names to every effort to make their guests comfortable our peopie, are practicing law here. I am al-The Convention will assemble to-morrow most tempted to repeat the anecdote which, I and most of the delegates have arrived am told, gave " Extra Billy " that cognomen Among them are to be found men of worth and intelligence-Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C.; Judge Rosendale, of Albauy, N. Y.; Judge Koch, of New York: short distance from here, was a fashionable William Lovenstein, Esq., of Virginia; Rev. pected that some energetic party will take it Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati; Dr. Sonneshene, of in charge during the coming and each ensu-St. Louis; Joseph Abraham, Esq., of Cincinnati; Julius Beir, of New York; and ing season and render it, as of yore, a firstothers. The best of feeling prevails, and no class place to spend the summer. I am told Warrenton is a very beautiful and gay place doubt much will be done towards the advancement of the interests of the Order. The members of the Order in the city are doing all that is possible to make their visitors comfortable. They will be welcomed by a grand promenade concert to-morrow night, banquet at the Sherman House on Wed-

to organization. Yours, truly,

nesday, besides several balls and other en-

tertainments. I will write again in regard

FROM WASHINGTON.

said to be a paper somewhat ie Lantern. after the plan of Henri Rochefort's Lantern in Paris, made its first appearance yesterday and has created considerable excitement The sheet attacked a number of officials, and one hour after it was published three warrants were sworn out and in the hands of the police. The editor, a polite Frenchman, left for Baltimore. It is thought the next issue will be printed in Baltimore, as it is too warm for him here. Colenel William O. Cook, the attorney for this District, is severely attacked by the paper, and he is the complainant in one warrant,-Letter in Sun,

Mrs. Nannie C. Singleton is appointed ostmaster at Omega, Halifax county, Va., nice E. G. Davis, resigned.

PAY OF WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS. The First Controller of the Treasury admitted yesterday (Messrs. Davis and Hathe 20th of this month, the day when the President approved the salary-repeal bill, and at the rate of \$5,000 since the 20th .-Washington telegram.

The Outrage upon West Virginia Explained.

[From the Wheeling Register.] The result which so astonishes and out rages the people of the First and Second dis tricts has been brought about by an appeal to the Radical members of the House in Boreman's behalf. He relies upon Mr. J. J Davis's aid for the election of a Radical Legislature next fall that will return him to the United States Senate. The whole bargain is as plainly apparent as if the actual article of agreement were spread before the people of the State. In consideration of a reelection, Mr. Boreman has marshalled his party to impose upon the people of West Virginia two men who are not in any true sense representatives, and whose claim to a legal election is laughed at by the Radicals themselves. It remains to be seen whether these gentlemen will be able to deliver the goods

they have promised to convey. There are very few citizens pretending to have any knowledge whatever of legal principles who are now hardy enough to claim that the pretended election of members of Congress in August, 1872, had any legal sonction; and it is certain that the people of the State never expected that the votes cast for representatives at that time would be held to indicate a legal and valid choice. The House Committee on Elections, having given the matter careful consideration, scouted the idea that the August claimants were entitled to admission; and notwithstanding the inclinations of party feeling only two of the committee could be brought to consent to a report in favor of the August election.

Under these circumstances the admission of Messrs. Davis and Hagans creates no little surprise. Republicans as well as Democrats are astonished at the result, for all agree that these gentlemen have no more legal right to seats in Congress as representatives of the First and Second districts of West Virginia than Jefferson Davis and Horace Greeley have, who received a few facetious votes in this State for these positions.

To put the sentiment of the people in the mildest possible phrase, a gross outrage has been inflicted by the admission of these pseudo representatives. Mr. Davis, in his Bourbonism and his adherence to ideas long since outgrown, does not properly represent the people of the First district; and Mr. Hagans, chosen by a mere trick, unknown to nine-tenths of the people of the Second distriet, with an actual mojority of more than two thousand opposed to his political views, cannot be considered in any true sense a legal representative of the people in whose name he will hereafter cast his vote in the At night, when thirsty mortals try to skalk House.

Viewed in its connection with State tics, we shall be again surprised if this action | sonally appealed to, and if they of the Radical House of Representatives are made the objects of special prayers, does not produce fruit of which Senator which, delivered in fervent tones, ring Boreman and Hon. John J. Davis have little dreamed.

> The Slamese Twins. THEIR PROPERTY AND WILLS.

Chang's landed property is estimated to oe worth \$20,000, his money \$10,000, and his personal property (including stock and furniture) at \$2,000. Eng's land is worth \$10,000, his money \$5,000, personal property \$2,000. Eng's will bequeaths all his landed and household property to his wife during her lifetime, his money to be divided equally among his children at his death, and the property at the death of their mother. Chang's will is substantially the same.

THEIR FAMILIES are very large, Eog's wife having had eleven children, seven of whom are now living Two of them died in infancy and two after they were grown. Chang's wife had ten children, nice of whom are living, two of them (a boy and a girl, as before stated,) being deaf mutes. The latter was recently married at Raleigh to her tutor, also a deaf mute, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that city. The hospitality of the families is a household word in Surry county. There was always a welcome and a good meal for every visitor, the latter being compelled to eat semething in every in-tance, whether he desired it or not, for good-fellowship.

Numerous instances are related (some of which are, of course, exaggerated) of the unhappy domestic consequences of Chang's their meals he would fly into a passion, spring up, and, seizing the table-cloth, would jerk all the plates, dishes, and eatables off the table and scatter them in fragments all over the room. A favorite way of displaying his temper was to drag a feather-bed across the room and pile it on the fire. Repeatedly he fought desperately with Eng-a in cutting him very severely in the face, it Eng being asked what was the matter with his wounded face, replied, "It was done one day"-all that could be got out of him in regard to the brotherly affray .- New York

Herald. WHAT AGASSIZ DIED OF .- The autopsy of Professor Agassiz by Dr. Morrill Wyman indicates that the disease which caused the death of the great naturalist was of long standing. Obstructions which were probably originally formed in the region of the heart were carried by the arteries into the brain, and there nication. But, in view of the limite 1 progreatly disorganized and at length checked. the circulation. These morbid processes may have begun years ago with an inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs, which has left its traces. The autopsy was made in accordance with the wishes of Protessor Agassiz, long since placed on record: in death as in life he had devoted himself to the interests of science. It is a melancholy satisfaction to know that no human skill could have saved his life, as such disease is far too deeply situated for surgical aid!-New of trade, and it is fo'ly to atte apt to cramp

WOBE OF COMMUNISTS .-- New Yark, Janury 28.-Police Commissioner Gardner and Chief Matsell express the opinion that the attempt to burn St. Bridget's church was the work of the Communists and part of a concerted design upon all the schools and velopment of the country will go on. Money churches in the city, particula & Catholic instirutions. Accordingly, special vigilance is reposed in paper currency it ausment exercised by the police in watching over the school-houses and churches.

A MURDERING STREET FORT. - Louisville January 28.—At Libertz, Casey county, Ky., to-day, a street-fight occurred between the Napiers, Moors, and Pays, in which Louis Napier was killed and James Napiec badly wounded. Mr. Woodtown (the marshal) while endeavoring to quell the disturbance, bad his leg broken. Thirty-five shots in all were fired. The fight was the result of an sand dollars, four I andred doilars, and so on

By Mr. Massey: Bill isking pay and mileage of the presiding officers and members of the General Assembly. [Proposes to fix the pay of the presiding officers at \$1,000 per annum each, and of members at \$600, and mileage at 10 cents.]

By Mr. Armentrour: Joint resolution By Mr. Armentrour: Joint resolution fixing the time for the adjournment of the fixing the time for the adjournment of the fixing the time for the adjournment of the manifold fixing the time for the fixing the time for the proper adjournment of the manifold fixing the fixing the fixing the fixing the fixing the time for the proper adjournment of the manifold fixing the f Two bales, just received by NPR, Drugstet, BL,000, State of the district 1

Richmond is looking up in trade, and the mercantile people are congratulating them. selves on a brillant season the coming oring, They report that the country merchants are beginning to turn their attention to this me: ket. We never could understand why it h our southwestern people will persist in going direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York when they could do as well and he many lines of good, neach better hania the North. The wholesale merchants here purchase from the same sands as do the merchants of New York, Fishadelphia, and Baltimore. The cost of transportation from New York here is little if any more than to Baltimore. The expenses are less and rents are cheaper in Biehmond than in any of the above-mentioned cities, and consequently the accrements can afford to, and do, sell goods cheaper. Several of our merchants have bied this The First Controller of the Treasury market, and were so well pleased that they have determined in the future to leak they has decided that the two west virginia have determined in the future to lock here before going North. The business men here gans) are entitled to full salary and allow- only ask a fair trial, and agree to duplicate gans) are entitled to full salary and ambient any bill bought in the United States, This any bill bought in the United States, This gives them at the rate of \$7,500 a year up to in heavy goods is a considerable little of saving in freights. Our people should en-deavor to build up Riehmond, which exist

Richmond. Editorial Correspondence of the falem Times

credit to the whole people of Virginia, CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE,-Chief-Justice Waite resigned his presidency and seat in the Constitutional Convention in the fe's lowing words:

"For reasons known to you all, I am com-

should be the pleasure of every Virgitian.

We have it in our power to make Richmend

a great city, and our failure to do so is a cis-

pelled to return to you the high effice with which at the time of organization of the Convention you honored me, and to resign my place as one of your number. Under some elreumstances this could be done with a single word, but in the midst of these surroundings you must indulge me with something more. It is now nearly six months since we came together to enter upon the important work to which we had been assigned by our constituents; we were then stranger. Few of you knew me personally, and I knew personally but few of you. By the partiality of a majority of those voting I was called upon to preside over Without experideliberations. vour ence as a presiding officer, I relied upon your forbearance and assistance while performing responsible duties. You were not long in discorning my lack of experience. It took me no longer to lears that all I could ask of you or the officers you had called to your assistance was to be meted out to me in full measure. From comparative strangers we have become warm friends. The memoies of our joint labors here will always be cherished by me as one of the pleasant things of the past; and while I am now compelled to dissolve our official ties I shall ever pray that the word may never be spoken which can dissolve the tie of personal friendship by which I now feel myself to be so closely bound to you all."

Here Pre-ident Waite resigned and retired. The Convention took a recess of ten minutes to take leave of him. A committee of nine was appointed to draw resolutions expressing the sense of the Convention on

HOW THEY CLOSE DRINKING SALDONS IN Onto. - [From the Wheeling Intelligencer.] The women who are conducting the prayermeeting warfare against the Ohio sidoons show the sagacity of the Scriptural scrient. A few men still bid them defiance, and refuse to shut their doors to customers or open them to missionaries. To conquer these last strongholds of Satan the teetotalers have had "tabernacle" built. It is a small house on wheels, comfortably warmed and lighted. This they pitch before the enemy's doorway, and sing and pray within its walls adding stealthily into the saloon, the rays of a poaerful reflector detect them. They are perthrough and through the bar-room. The tabernacle remains until midnight, and reappears bright and early next morning. No man has yet been found who can resist it for

More Granges .- Bush and Sondy Grange. P. of H., was organized in Prince Edward on the 27th instant by J. W. Morton, Generai Deputy, with Henry Stokes, Mister: William Walton, Overseer; H. W. Edmonds, Lecturer; S. Spain, Steward; R. R. Crawlee, Assistant Steward; Edward Edmonds, Chaplain; John F. Watten, Serrtary ; J. T. Owen, Treasurer; Colin Stokes. Gatckeeper; Mrs. F. L. Stokes, Ceres : Mrs. H. V. Edmonds, Pomona; Miss M. J. Stokes, Flora; Mrs. M. W. Meredith, L. A. S.

COAL SALES .- New York, January 28 .-Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day as follows: Sleambar, 6,000 tons, \$4.85; grate, 10,000 tons, \$1.75; 022, 5,000 tons, \$5.17 to \$5.25; stove, 23.000 tons, \$5 20 to \$5.271; chestnut, 6,000 tons, \$1.35 to \$1.45.

PAPER MONEY .- The United State . - ot

quite a hundred years old, have a youl-

tion of about 41,000,000 souls and a terri-

torial area of three and a holf million square miles. The aggregate value of our real and personal estate is forty taparand million dollars. Contrast these figures and this progress with the conflict violent temper. Sometimes at table during of the old countries. England proper has a population of 21,000,000 and a territorial area of 50,000 square miles. The British Isles have a population of 31,-000,000 and a territorial area of 120,000 square filles. France has a peptration of 37,000,000 and a territorial area of 190,000 square miles. Yet it is proposed to apply the same rule of political economy in supplying a population of 41,000,000, scattered. ing on the defensive. Once Chang succeeded over an area of 3,500,000 square mile, with, commercial advantages based on currentyis said, with a knife before he was disarmed. that is applied to 21,000,000 people inhabiting 50,000 square miles of territory. When we consider that this country has only commenced its national growth, and that the other nations mentioned bave virtually completed theirs, for the territory will not suf port a much larger population, and the i acrease must necessarily emigrate, the falls of of the rule proposed to be applied is of parent. England and France might well restrict their medium of exchanges to a specie basis by reason of the density of their populations and the facilities of interco name duct of the precious metals as compare dwith the increase of population in this country and the enlarged field for material ; develop ment, it is utterly impracticable to resinct currency to the circumscribed limits of gold and silver without paralyz az indutry, dwarfing national growth, and capiling suffering upon the hiboring; and 170ducing elements. There is no p wallel in the history of peoples to this count y. There is no precedent for the regulation of its basis

the progressive energies of the American people by the application for the rules of commerce that govern other r countries. If we have a currency that will answer the gurpose of exchange and supply the wants of the people thea the practical ends of government will bave been met, and the deis a fiction any how, and it confiden e can be good a purpose as gold or silver .- Valley

Virginian. A bill is before the Californ a Legislature laying a tariff on special legist tion. For in-stance, if John Smith wrats his name changed to Fitz James Ar gustus Trevillian he must pay a certain sur , to the State. The bill charges for an act in porporating, extending, or renewing the c'arter of a bank with a capital not exceeding four bundred thouby a regular se de up to two sililions, for which two the deand dollars are to be demanded. The